

was ordered released under bond, conditioned that it be thawed out and sorted by hand and that all shrimp showing evidence of decomposition be rejected and disposed of for purposes other than human consumption.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

31025. Adulteration and misbranding of alfalfa meal. U. S. v. Saunders Mills, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$150 and costs. (F. & D. No. 42690. Sample Nos. 5741-D, 22000-D.)

This product consisted in part of alfalfa stem meal and contained less crude protein and more crude fiber than that declared on its label.

On May 19, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Saunders Mills, Inc., Toledo, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 8, 1938, from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana, of quantities of alfalfa meal which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Dehydrated Alfalfa Meal Carotene Brand Xtra Fine."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that alfalfa stem meal had been substituted in whole or in part for alfalfa meal.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Alfalfa Meal," "Crude Protein, not less than 13.00 Per Cent," and "Crude Fibre, not more than 33.0 Per Cent," borne on the label, were false and misleading since the article did not consist entirely of alfalfa meal but contained less than 13 percent of crude protein and more than 33 percent of crude fiber.

On October 3, 1939, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$150 and costs.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

31026. Adulteration and misbranding of wheat gray shorts. U. S. v. The Western Star Mill Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 42743. Sample No. 3920-D.)

Wheat brown shorts had been substituted in whole or in part for this product. It contained crude fiber in excess of the amount declared on the label.

On August 25, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Western Star Mill Co., a corporation, Salina, Kans., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 15, 1938, from the State of Kansas into the State of Texas, of a quantity of wheat gray shorts that were adulterated and misbranded.

Adulteration was alleged in that wheat brown shorts had been substituted in whole or in part for wheat gray shorts, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements, "Wheat Gray Shorts" and "Crude Fiber not more than 6.00 Per Cent," borne on the tag, were false and misleading and were borne on the said tag so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the said article did not consist wholly of wheat gray shorts, but did consist in whole or in part of wheat brown shorts, and it contained more than 6 percent, namely, not less than 7.13 percent of crude fiber.

On October 6, 1939, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

31027. Adulteration of dried peaches and dried apricots. U. S. v. Dominick Schiro (D. Schiro). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 42768. Sample Nos. 87147-D, 87148-D.)

These shipments of dried fruit were found to contain dead insects, larvae and cocoons, insect and rodent excreta, and mold.

On October 24, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Dominick Schiro, trading as D. Schiro at San Jose, Calif., alleging that on or about March 21, 1939, the defendant delivered to a transportation company at San Francisco, Calif., for shipment by said transportation company in interstate commerce from San Francisco, Calif., to New York, N. Y., quantities of dried peaches and dried

apricots that were adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. They were labeled in part: "Packed for Walter M. Field & Co., San Francisco, Calif., J M New York."

Adulteration was alleged in that the articles consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable and animal substances.

On January 26, 1940, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

31028. Adulteration of dried peaches and dried apricots. U. S. v. Ronald R. Mack (Walter M. Field & Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. No. 42769. Sample Nos. 37147-D, 37148-D.)

These shipments of dried fruits contained dead insects, larvae and cocoons, insect and rodent excreta, and mold.

On October 25, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Ronald R. Mack, trading as Walter M. Field & Co., San Francisco, Calif., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 21, 1939, from the State of California into the State of New York, of quantities of dried peaches and dried apricots that were adulterated.

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable and animal substances.

On January 23, 1940, a plea of nolo contendere was entered by the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

31029. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. Midwest Dairies, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$400. (F. & D. No. 42763. Sample Nos. 43309-D, 43788-D, 56060-D, 56145-D, 56148-D, 56154-D.)

The products involved in this shipment contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

On October 3, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Midwest Dairies, Inc., trading at Portales, N. Mex., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act within the period from on or about April 11 to on or about May 27, 1939, from the State of New Mexico into the State of California of quantities of butter that was adulterated.

Adulteration was alleged in that a product which contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923.

On March 16, 1940, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$400.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

31030. Adulteration and misbranding of Frute-Ade. U. S. v. Alexander Rosenthal. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 39789. Sample Nos. 35070-C to 35076-C, incl.)

These products were labeled to indicate that they derived their fruit characteristics from fruit juices; whereas they consisted of artificially colored acid solutions containing little, if any, fruit juices. With the exception of the lemon, lemon-lime, and orange, they were also artificially flavored. The quantity of contents of the bottles was less than that declared on the label.

On March 2, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Alexander Rosenthal, Trenton, N. J., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about April 17, 1937, from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania, of quantities of various flavored Frute-Ades which were adulterated and misbranded.

The articles were labeled in part: "Frute-Ade * * * Grape [or "Strawberry," "Cherry," "Raspberry," "Lemon," "Lemon-Lime," or "Orange"] Flavor * * * Atlantic Food Packing Co., Trenton, N. J."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that artificially colored acid solutions which contained little, if any, of the designated fruits, and which